

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

## THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

From returns now in it appears that the coming legislature will be composed of sixty-nine republicans and three democrats. There will be two of a kind in the house and one in the council.

## COUNCIL.

Dist.	Nominee.	County.	Politics.
1.	A. C. Huston	Lincoln	Rep
2.	W. C. and A. R. Gribble	Yankton	Rep
3.	A. S. Jones	Hutchinson	Rep
4.	A. M. Rowdie	Davidson	Rep
5.	F. M. Ziebach	Bon Homme	Dem
6.	R. F. Pettigrew	Minnehaha	Rep
7.	W. G. Fisher	Miner	Rep
8.	H. H. Natzke	Brown	Rep
9.	J. H. Westover	Hughes	Rep
10.	J. P. Day	Spink	Rep
11.	Col A. B. Smedley	Grant	Rep
12.	D. J. Kennedy	Lake	Rep
13.	G. J. Washabaugh	Lawrence	Rep
14.	F. T. Wells	Pennington	Rep
15.	A. Johnson	Sturnsmen	Rep
16.	Chas. Richardson	Barnes	Rep
17.	D. H. Twomey	Cass	Rep
18.	C. D. Atchison	Ransom	Rep
19.	G. W. French	Grand Forks	Rep
20.	John Flitic	Trail	Rep
21.	P. J. McLaughlin	Walsh	Rep
22.	Frank Wilton	Pembina	Ind-Rep

## HOUSE.

Dist.	Nominee.	County.	Politics.
1.	Ole P. Heiving	Lincoln	Rep
2.	John L. Larson	Union	Rep
3.	Eli Dawson	Clay	Rep
4.	Hans Myrene	Clay	Rep
5.	A. L. Van Osdell	Yankton	Rep
6.	P. H. Ferguson	Turner	Rep
7.	J. W. Wadsworth	Hutchinson	Rep
8.	A. J. Swanson	Hanson	Rep
9.	Mark Ward	Brule	Rep
10.	C. E. Houston	Douglas	Rep
11.	H. M. Griggs	McCook	Rep
12.	F. E. Smith	Minnehaha	Rep
13.	J. M. Bayfield	Minnehaha	Rep
14.	H. W. Smith	Moorhead	Rep
15.	W. H. Riddell	Moorhead	Rep
16.	George Rice	Moody	Rep
17.	John H. Brown	Mayo	Rep
18.	J. S. Schrock	Kingsbury	Rep
19.	V. B. Barnes	Kingman	Rep
20.	J. A. Picker	Faulk	Rep
21.	Jno T. Blakmore	Hyde	Rep
22.	George W. Pierce	Hamlin	Rep
23.	M. A. Johnson	Beadle	Rep
24.	M. T. De Woody	Edmunds	Rep
25.	Eugene Huntington	Day	Rep
26.	F. A. Eldridge	Grant	Rep
27.	A. L. Sprague	Custer	Rep
28.	E. W. Scott	Lawrence	Rep
29.	H. M. Gregg	Lawrence	Rep
30.	A. M. Call	Lawrence	Rep
31.	E. A. Williams	Burleigh	Rep
32.	W. F. Steele	Kidder	Rep
33.	H. W. Coo	Morton	Rep
34.	Julius Stevens	Griggs	Rep
35.	P. E. Stibb	Richland	Rep
36.	Henry Oliver	Ransom	Rep
37.	T. M. Pugh	Dickey	Rep
38.	Dr. E. T. Hutchinson	Nelson	Rep
39.	Wm P. Miller	Steele	Rep
40.	G. W. Morgan	Train	Rep
41.	J. W. Scott	Grand Forks	Rep
42.	Donald Stewart	Walsh	Rep
43.	Henry Strong	Ramsey	Rep
44.	B. H. Ruge	Pembina	Rep
45.	Patrick McHugh	Caviller	Rep

SOME years ago when North Dakota sent a delegation to Washington to urge upon congress the immediate necessity for division of the territory, a spirit of jealousy soon sprang up among the members, and many of the delegates asserted that Fargo was trying to run the machine. This dissatisfaction spread to such an extent that a meeting of the North Dakotans was called, and an effort was made to avert the impending outbreak. Judge Barnes was there and labored hard but all to no purpose. While the meeting was yet in progress Major Edwards appeared, and being informed of the facts, stepped to the front and said: "Gentlemen, Fargo has run this thing from the beginning, and she is going to run it to the end. She has the men, the brains and the money to do it with. So what are you going to do about it?" This brought forth a peal of laughter and threw the boys into a good humor and the breach was soon effectually smoothed over. In olden times, with Major Edwards at their head, Fargo did run the machine in North Dakota, but "what a falling off there has been, my countrymen!" A lot of jack-legged cranks recently announced to the world that they could run the machine themselves without Major Edwards' assistance, as he was a bold, bad man, and now look at the result of the recent election. Fargo boasts of her electric lights, her street railway, her \$70,000 high school building and many other things too numerous to mention, while Cass county tells the world of her immense bonanza farms, her rich soil, of her wealth, and two years ago it was heralded far and wide that she paid one-sixth of the entire territorial tax, but in face of all this Fargo and Cass county were pitiful beggars before the last legislature, and while all the other cities in North Dakota got something in the way of public buildings, Fargo got nothing, because she was unrepresented. That is, she had a couple of things there, but such thorough-going nonentities that no one paid any attention to them.

Immediately after the Pierre convention, Major Edwards retired from politics and let the jack legs run things to suit themselves, and what a mess they have made of it. They put up for the territorial council D. H. Twomey, of Fargo, and for the lower house a man named Lochlin, living in the western end of the county. This disgusted the voters and an independent ticket was placed in the field. At the earnest solicitation of many voters and taxpayers, A. J. Johnson, one of the foremost business men of Fargo, al wed his name to be used as against Mr. Twomey. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Twomey are said to reside in the same ward, but Mr. Johnson received almost an unanimous vote in Fargo, and Mr. Pyatt, of Richland county, also an independent candidate for the council with Mr. Johnson, beats Twomey in his own ward. Mr. Johnson carries Cass and Richland counties, but at this writing the news comes that Sargent county sends in votes enough to elect Mr. Twomey. In Sargent county seat contest was waging and as Mr. Johnson did not have time to visit there,

FARGO REPUBLICAN: It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The election of Cleveland would turn \$30,000 federal office holders out of comfortable positions. It is presumed that most of the number have laid aside a little store for a rainy day, and what is more natural than that they should come to Dakota with their savings to start in anew and grow up with the country. The conclusion is, therefore, that the election of Cleveland means an increase of 80,000 in the population of Dakota. How is that for consolation.

The St. Paul Globe attempts to agitate the people of Dakota by such stuff as the following: "It is claimed that some of the men elected to the legislature from South Dakota, Tuesday, are in favor of the legislature paying the expenses of the state convention that met at Sioux Falls that made a constitution and run a sort of election. This will

take \$50,000. There will be a good many attempts to form combinations to put jobs through the legislature."

Truly, the Fargo cranks are dandies.

THE Minneapolis Evening Journal contains the following very excellent editorial:

When a presidential election is so close that the great state of New York is claimed for the democratic presidential candidate by a plurality of only 219, and for the republicans by a plurality of 360, there is danger of trouble over the final count. The only way to avoid it is to insist upon a strictly honest count. If Mr. Cleveland has the state fairly by even so much as one vote, and it elects him president, then he must be president no matter how badly the republicans feel over their enforced surrender of power. On the other hand, if Blaine is fairly entitled to one majority, he should be, though it take an army of a million patriotic volunteers to inaugurate him. The very foundation of our government lies in the rule of the majority and the painful submission of the minority thereto. Be that majority ever so small, it is still greater than the minority, and it is fairly entitled to the prize contested for. Beckless partisans leaders and newspapers may endeavor to stir up evil passions by the cry of fraud and charges of an intention to make a false count, but the wise and cooler heads on both sides will seek to quiet apprehensions and zealously guard against such attempt on the part of their followers.

OUTSIDE of Burleigh county, it is said to the everlasting disgrace of the party representatives in the Ninth legislative district, the number of individuals who made a valiant, downright, earnest fight for the entire republican ticket and stood their ground at the polls irrespective of the weak-kneed bolters, scratchers and half-breeds, are the exception rather than the rule. Chief among the former the TRIBUNE is glad to name Mr. Leo H. Dickey, of Valley City. Although among the disappointed ones at the outcome of the nominating convention, the report reaches Bismarck that Mr. Dickey accepted the situation with good grace and demonstrated his loyalty and staunch republicanism by working effectually and valiantly for the success of the entire ticket. The work of Mr. Dickey is plainly evident in the final result and his loyalty and labors will be gratefully remembered by all true republicans. When future political honors are to be bestowed, Mr. Dickey's record in the present campaign will not be forgotten. His credentials are clean and undisputed, and there is nothing too good as a reward for one who is conspicuously loyal amidst the disloyalty and cupidity of the members of his own party.

In the statements of the republican national committee may be relied upon, there seems to be no longer doubt of Blaine's election and that he will be triumphantly inaugurated in March. Although the state of New York is claimed for the entire republican ticket and stood their ground at the polls irrespective of the weak-kneed bolters, scratchers and half-breeds, are the exception rather than the rule. Chief among the former the TRIBUNE is glad to name Mr. Leo H. Dickey, of Valley City. Although among the disappointed ones at the outcome of the nominating convention, the report reaches Bismarck that Mr. Dickey accepted the situation with good grace and demonstrated his loyalty and staunch republicanism by working effectually and valiantly for the success of the entire ticket. The work of Mr. Dickey is plainly evident in the final result and his loyalty and labors will be gratefully remembered by all true republicans. When future political honors are to be bestowed, Mr. Dickey's record in the present campaign will not be forgotten. His credentials are clean and undisputed, and there is nothing too good as a reward for one who is conspicuously loyal amidst the disloyalty and cupidity of the members of his own party.

At last accounts the Hon. Jud La Moure is twenty-four votes short of an election in the Pembina district for the council. If his successful opponent has as much grit-thairiveness in him as Jnd the Pembina region will be well taken care of by the coming legislature.

JOHNSON, of Fargo, will probably contest Twomey, for a seat in the council at Bismarck this winter. It is claimed that a county seat fight in Sargent county was the cause of over 400 fraudulent votes being cast, and but for that Johnson would have a clear majority.

THE following chickens have been counted before they are hatched. Cleveland's cabinet is to be comprised of Bayard for secretary of state, Thurman for attorney general and Randall for secretary of the treasury.

SHOULD Blaine be defeated it may be attributed to the fanatic St. John and the horde of prohibition cranks who followed him. Had it not been for him New York would have given Blaine 20,000 majority.

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**The Bismarck Tribune.****Hunters Tapping Wires.**

A curious and novel scheme was that discovered by Mr. John Warren, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was returning home from a journey through the Bad Lands. Mr. Warren, in conversation with a *Tribune* reporter, said that he had received all the news of the election before reaching a station, having met with a party of hunters from Chicago who had been in the Bad Lands several days, and who went prepared to get all election returns. The crowd was composed of young men, "bloods" of Chicago, and among them was a telegraph operator who was engaged to accompany the party and take a telegraph instrument and battery with him. On the day after the election the boys camped near the railroad track, and attaching a wire to the regular wires set up their instrument in the midst of the wild, weird crags and pinnacles of the Bad Lands. It was a novel sight. One of the hunting would come in with his game, and poking his head in the door of the little tent, could hear the click of the instrument and read the bulletins which were received regularly. The hunters were divided on the political question, there being three for Cleveland and two for Blaine, and each faction would make the welkin ring as the news favored their respective favorites, and the little earthen jug would furnish its share of enthusiasm no matter what the political color of the bulletin. The humorous feature of the plan is that when the robbers of lightning discovered that the election was about the closest the country has ever seen, and that both parties claimed the victory, they resolved to remain in the Bad Lands until the matter is settled. Now the question is, how long will the sportsmen be compelled to hunt game in the region of barrenness, if they abide by their resolution?

**The Baptist Convention.**

Rev. J. R. Deckard furnishes the following report of the Baptist convention at Fargo:

The North Dakota Baptist convention convened with the First Baptist church of Fargo, Nov. 5th, at 10 a. m. Rev. J. Crawford, D. D., preached the missionary sermon.

**ORDINARY SERVICES.**

At 2 p. m. Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor elect of Fargo Baptist church, submitted himself to a council, composed of the representatives of the convention and a few invited ministers from Minnesota, and was examined, most thoroughly, as follows:

1. On his Christian experience.

2. On his call to the gospel ministry.

3. On his views of Bible theology.

The counsel being satisfied with the examination and the fitness of the brother for the high calling they voted unanimously to proceed to ordain him, which was done.

Rev. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. He was born in India, where his father has labored as a Baptist missionary for over forty years.

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6.**

The Baptist convention met at 9 a. m. and held devotional exercises for half an hour, after which the officers were elected as follows:

Rev. G. W. Huntley, president.

Bro. C. T. Clegg, treasurer.

The constitution and by laws of the convention were read, corrected and adopted. A charter is to be procured, and then the convention will be an independent Baptist corporation for the more successful operation of our denomination's work in North Dakota. A Baptist Ministers' Union for North Dakota was organized and officers elected.

Rev. J. R. Deckard of Bismarck, Rev. J. H. Hartman of Devils Lake, and Rev. T. Davis of Grand Forks were appointed to draft a constitution and rules of order for the government of the union. The duty being performed by the committee, their report was received and adopted.

The educational meeting was full of interest; the representatives, about fifteen in number, pretty generally participating in the discussion.

The committee on place and preacher for the next session of the convention decided that the next meeting be held with the First Baptist church at Jamestown, Nov. 1885. Rev. A. McDonald to preach the annual sermon. Rev. J. R. Deckard, alternate. The meetings were successful and very interesting and harmonious throughout. Adjournment took place at a late hour on Thursday evening and the missionaries separated to meet in Bismarck at the North Dakota Baptist association, June 26, 1885.

**Northern Pacific Progress.**

The Pioneer Press of Nov. 6th, says: Vice President Oaks, of the Northern Pacific, returned yesterday from a four weeks' tour of inspection over his road. He made a thorough inspection of the main line and branches by daylight, and found everything in excellent order, and in better condition than they were a year ago. The company, he said, will go through the winter better than ever before. Mr. Oaks was accompanied by General Freight Agent Hannaford, General Passenger Agent Fee, Mr. Thrall, Mr. Cushing, and one or two other officials. While in Portland a consultation was had with the merchants of that city regarding the dissatisfaction said to have existed among them. All matters of difference, Mr. Oaks said, were adjusted. Mr. Hannaford was sent to Victoria to investigate the report that the same dissatisfaction existed there as among the Portland merchants. This was also amicably adjusted. Mr. Oaks said there was no change in the matter of the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's track, and further, that there was no foundation for the report that work on the Cascade branch was to be raised through. Work upon that branch, he said, is progressing slowly but steadily. The company's policy is to do the work with special reference to economy, and consequently the rate of progress will not be rapid. Fifty miles will probably be all that will be finished this year, and this will be from Ainsworth westward. The connection of the Oregon Short Line with Oregon Navigation will be made about the first proximo. At that time both the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific will put on trains, which will run from Chicago to Portland in 10 hours. The Northern Pacific will have this train running Sunday the 23d inst. Neither Mr. Hannaford nor Mr. Fee returned with Mr. Oaks.

**The Shot Gun Parade.**

Did you ever live in the south during a presidential campaign? Well, you know what the shot gun parade means. This was the feature of Thursday evening's demonstration in the city, a genuine shot gun parade. The news from the east was doubtful. At midnight, that hour of blood and ghosts, a band of democrats of the old school, headed by Captain Little and officered by Colonel Williams, Major Harr and several lieutenants, marched to the hardware store of Van Houten Bros. & Little, where they "secured arms" and proceeded to take the town, which they did without resistance. The *Tribune* was first attacked, and although it offered liberal compromises its munitions of war were captured—sixteen bottles in all, which had been sent in by some of the sanguine.

for the benefit of visitors. From the Tribune office, the untrified brigade marched in squads to the telegraph office, where the operators were compelled to write a dispatch announcing the election of Cleveland. Several republicans, including John Rea and F. V. Barnes hurried for Cleveland and a number of democrats arose from their slumbers to join in the jubilee. It was a thrilling scene and the click of the trigger could be heard throughout the city. After yelling themselves hoarse and filling the air with bourbon buzzard, the little band of shot gunites marched to their armory, and thence to their coaches they repaired, to dream of postoffices, land offices and the public mammals, upon which they hoped soon to feed.

**Types of Beauty.**

The Fargo correspondent of the St. Paul Globe has this to say of the beauty show of Paris: "It is reported that the convention of a grand exhibition of beauty soon to be held in Paris invite parties in all parts of the world to send photographs, and those up to the standard will be invited to come to Paris. It is said that Colonel Donan will gather the pictures of some of his fair Dakota friends and enter in the competition. If not limited to sex the photograph of the editor of the Jamestown Capital will be included."

**The Reason Why.**

It is now conceded that, losing sight of Cleveland, and believing that the main contest for presidential honors was between Belva Lockwood and Blaine, the ladies have given Cleveland its enormous vote, and possible victory. It is believed that the scheme was a pre-meditated and well laid one. They knew their influence, and desiring to elect Belva, began to harrass for Blaine. (Everybody knows that the fair members of the gentler sex were almost unanimous for Blaine.) When their husbands came home tired and weary from business or the campaign, they would throw the babies outdoors, drop their griddles on the floor, leave the wash tub in the center of the room, grab an apron, and flinging it high above their heads and frizzles, harrass themselves hours for the plumed knight. In one way their scheme was successful. It setled Mr. Blaine's political hash, and drove thousands of bald-headed and puny men from the republican ranks. But the girls regret their hasty action, as it is generally conceded that Belva is defeated and it now appears that the bewildered husbands sought revenge by casting their votes for Cleveland.

**The Convention Convenes.**

BISMARCK, Nov. 8, 1884.—The republican county convention met pursuant to adjournment at 2 o'clock p. m. Convention called to order by chairman C. B. Little. The secretary being absent M. J. Edgerly was chosen to act as secretary.

Moved by F. B. Allen that the republicans county convention be increased from seven to sixteen. Motion seconded by L. N. Griffin.

Moved by F. B. Allen that the following gentlemen be placed on the committee: J. W. Raymond, F. B. Allen, B. B. Meillon, Alex. McKenzie, L. N. Griffin, C. B. Little, L. Lucas, E. C. Chase, E. H. Bly.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by J. F. Wallace, S. G. Smith of Menoken was added to the committee.

Moved by J. F. Wallace and seconded by L. N. Griffin, that a new apportionment of the county based on the vote cast for U. S. Gifford for delegate to congress, be made by the county committee.

Moved and seconded that delegates to future republican conventions unable to attend, be advised to send proxies from their own precincts.

On motion the convention adjourned.

M. J. EDGERLEY, C. B. LITTLE, Chairman.

**The Governor's Reception.**

Governor and Mrs. Pierce have issued invitations for their first formal reception on Tuesday evening, November 18, from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m.

The invitations have been addressed to those who have called or left cards at the governor's residence, and it is the intention that it shall be invited.

If any have been overlooked Mrs. Pierce desires to have her attention called to the fact. This will be the first formal reception of the governor and family and will be the important event of the season.

**Yankton County's Exhibit.**

The result of Alexander McKenzie's work is Yankton county, is told by the Sioux City Journal as follows: "Commissioner Young has been busy receiving the articles of produce which are to make up Yankton county's contribution to Dakota's exhibit at New Orleans. Nearly a carload of corn of several varieties, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, etc., have been gathered in, not to mention two or three mammoth squashes that will be sent along if room can be found in the car."

To quiet the alarm of the public as to the immediately dangerous character of the brands of Baking Powders containing Ammonia and Alum, in unsafe quantities, [Scientists say that] proper care is exercised a moderate use of them may not prove perceptively harmful.

The brand that is pure and wholesome is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

**A CARD.** To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. will send a recipe that will cure you free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D, NEW YORK. 575d&w

**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

Relieves and cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumboago, Backache, Headache, toothache, sore throat, quinsy, swellings, sprains.

Soreness, cuts, bruises, frostbites, burns, scalds, and all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all druggists and dealers. Directions in 11 languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.) Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

**ARMOUR, PORK KING.**

**A Ruler Whose Realm Is the World's Provision Market.**

**Transactions Which Brought a Colonial Fortune—Once a Speculator, but Now Claiming To Be a Legitimate Dealer.**

[Chicago Letter in New York Sun.]

Sacking of his last great pork deal, which netted him \$2,000,000, Mr. P. D. Armour says that the result gave him peculiar satisfaction, because he had been raidied by the bear of New York and Chicago, and had beaten them off. He declared most emphatically that he was not a speculative trader in the sense that the term is generally understood. He always buys pork when it is cheap, but he never buys it for the sake of selling again on the speculative market. When he finds the market attacked he always protects his property. Thus far the bear attacks upon him have resulted very favorably to him. He made \$3,500,000 out of one five years ago, and the \$2,000,000 just pocketed is the result of his summer's business, makes him feel very comfortable financially.

"If the bears had let me alone," he said recently. "I should not have made this money. I am engaged in a legitimate business, buying and selling for consumption. I have over 10,000 men in my employ, and my sole business is to distribute the product in the markets of the world."

When the raid was made on this market in May, Armour had more than \$12,000,000 worth of pork on hand, and, of course, he was vitally interested in maintaining prices. He bought everything that the short sellers threw on the market, and, having almost unlimited capital, he found no difficulty in carrying all the stuff.

CLOSE OBSERVATIONS of the pork king's methods say that his great corners invariably follow some great public calamity or wide spread panic. He buys when other people have lost confidence in values, and limits his purchases only to the amount of the offerings. In 1879, when it was announced that yellow fever had appeared at Memphis, a panic occurred here in pork products, which are largely consumed at the south. The market dropped \$1.37 a barrel in two days. The collapse broke nearly all the southern speculators, who were, as a rule, on the long side. The natural result of overtrading on the short side was that the market was cornered in October, the bears setting their pork with Armour at \$13 a barrel, he having bought for \$7 and \$8.

In 1880 the short side of pork again appeared attractive to speculators, notwithstanding repeated unpleasant experiences with Armour. The stock on hand was large, and on April 20 pork sold down to \$9.25. It was then that Armour took hold and laid the foundations for his gigantic deals of the summer.

Beginning at this figure, he bought all the way up to \$13 in July. During the next three months he cornered the market for each month. The shorts in August settled at \$17, in September at \$18, and in October at \$19. The total quantity of pork handled by Armour was not less than 3,000,000 barrels, and the number of shorts out was large, covering more than 600,000 barrels. It was a mammoth deal, and involved buying all the pork in the world. In spite of his immense capital, he would have been ruined had not the demand for pork been heavy and the public persistent in speculating on the long side.

This same good fortune has followed this successful trader in all his ventures. His gigantic legitimate business makes it easy for him to dispose of the product, and his super-abundant capital enables him to protect his enormous holdings whenever anybody raids him. The deal which he has just closed up so satisfactorily to himself resembles the greater one of 1880, and the money which he has taken out of many speculators is a clear gain.

While strenuously insisting that he is not a speculator or gambler, Mr. Armour admits that he made his first great fortune by speculation. Just before the close of the war, when Armour was a packer in Milwaukee and pork was selling at \$40, he dreamed one night that there would be a great tumble in prices. On the way down town the next morning he stopped at his partner's house and told him that he thought pork was too high. "That's my opinion, too," said Mr. Plankinton. After a little further conversation it was agreed that Armour should take the first train for New York and sell all he could. He went, sold pork at \$40, and never took it up until it struck \$18, making over \$1,000,000 by the operation. But he had great difficulty in carrying out his plan. The New York agents of Flankington & Armour were Wallace & Wicks, at that time one of the heaviest firms in the trade. The big packers all over the country were bulls on provisions, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis packers being persistent buyers. Wallace & Wicks did business for all of them, and were bulls themselves. They endeavored by every means in their power to dissuade Armour & Co. from selling pork, but he steadfastly adhered to the object of his visit, refused to go to meetings, and would have nothing to do with the pool. For about three months Armour was the terror of the provision market, and when he got ready to go home prices had come down \$5. Just as he was leaving Kingan, a prominent bull operator, said he wanted to make just one more trade.

"I'll sell you 1,000 barrels," said Armour.

"I'll take it," said the other. "When pork sells at \$60 a barrel you will want it back."

"I'll deliver you that pork," replied Armour, "when it sells at \$18."

The packers, with few exceptions, were ruined by the break, and Armour became the richest packer in the world. He admits that the operation was nothing but a huge gamble.

If the closing struggles of the rebellion had been delayed a few months he would have been ruined. As it was, he was favored by circumstances over which he could have had no possible control. "That was the only risk I ever took," he says.

In proof of his assertion that he is a legitimate trader, Armour likes to point to his office on Washington street, wherein are employed 150 clerks and accountants, eighty of whom are engaged exclusively in making out bills. He has an agent in every important city in the world. Each morning messages are telegraphed to his represtatives all over the country giving the prices and condition of the market here, and each afternoon his agents telegraph back the transactions of the day. Mr. Armour himself is an indefatigable worker. He rises every morning at 5, breakfasts at 6, and is at his office at 7. One clerk has preceded him to open his cable grams. The remainder of the force appear at 8. Each morning there is placed on his desk ticket like a visiting card. It contains a statement of the amount of cash in bank, which is seldom less than \$1,000,000. The capital of Armour & Co. is nominally \$10,000,000, although the firm is worth \$20,000,000.

Mr. Armour is a short, thick-set man, with a smooth-shaven face and a big head. He is a native of Watertown, N. Y., and first determined to move west when he was expelled from school for taking a girl out riding in school hours.

**D. F. BARRY,****Photographer**

Photographs made by the Instantaneous Process. Children's Pictures a Specialty. The only First Class Gallery in the city. Photographs of Sitting Bull, the Guster Battle Field, and all noted Indian Chiefs.

**Dakota Block, Main St.**

**ACME FUEL!**

TRADE MARK  
WANTED TO START  
any coal or wood fire.  
Saves money, time  
and trouble. Should  
be in every house. Non-explosive, perfectly  
safe. Box is compressed  
and for cooking purposes  
is the cheapest for Dakota. Sold by Grocers.  
Manufactured by ACME KINDLER COMPANY, Minneapolis.

**TOWNSHIP SECTIONAL MAP****McLean County**

PRICE, . . . . . 50c.

Address

THE TRIBUNE,

Bismarck.

**BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS.**

BISMARCK, DAK. Also VALLEY CITY DAK.

RUSSELL, MILLER & CO., Proprietors,

Manufacturers of the celebrated brands of Flour,

**Climax AND Gold Belt.**

If you want good bread, ask your Grocer or Flour Dealer for

**CLIM**

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

**THE DAILY TRIBUNE**  
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, N.D., is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
One month, postage paid.....\$1.00  
Three months, postage paid.....3.00  
Six months, postage paid.....6.00  
One year.....10.00

**THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE**  
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

**ADVERTISERS**  
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within a hundred miles of Bismarck, reached by daily mail, and is for the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The general eastern agent of THE TRIBUNE is F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 50, Tribune Building, New York.

Friends of the TRIBUNE visiting Fargo will find the paper on file at the office of C. J. Eddy, general freight and passenger agent, Fargo & Southern railway, Continental hotel.

**CLOSE VOTES.**

The Chicago Inter Ocean, in speaking of historical close votes, says: "The democrats are having a great jamboree over New York, as though the fact of a close vote were an extraordinary phenomenon and meant all sorts of riotous and extreme consequences. Close votes are nothing new in this country. Mr. Hendricks, who is one of the loudest shouters in the present instance, knows that well enough. Or, if he does not, he need go no further than to the gubernatorial vote of Indiana in 1872 in order to refresh his memory. He was elected governor of Indiana that year by a plurality of only 1,148 votes, and yet the capitol was not overturned nor did the heavens fall."

The idea that there must be a row because a state or national vote is close is wholly Bourbomene, unworthy any party or set of men. The situation of affairs in New York has frequent parallels in the experience of the past, but there was an entirely peaceable and lawful settlement of the interest at issue, and no one ever thought of stirring up an insurrection or clamoring fraud against the properly constituted arbitrators of the vote.

As early as 1824, in the contest between Adams and Jackson, there was a difference of only 109 in Maryland's vote on these two candidates, in favor of Adams, but it did not occur to Old Hickory to incite his minority to sack the cities and tear up the soil of Maryland. Four years later that state voted on these same candidates, and though there were nearly 25,000 additional votes divided between them, Adams still led by 1,181. In 1832, when Clay and Jackson were the rival candidates, Delaware gave Clay but 165 more votes than Jackson got, and in Maryland there was an actual difference of only four votes, Clay getting 19,160 and Jackson 19,156.

This is a healthful precedent for Mr. Hendricks to look to, remembering that his party prototype did not therefore demand the execution of the Maryland tribunal. The vote in New Jersey that year stood Clay, 23,394, Jackson, 23,856, a trifling yet all-important difference of 461 votes. In 1836, when Harrison and Van Buren were the petitioners of suffrage, there was a difference in Connecticut of 768 votes, in Louisiana, 270, in Mississippi of 201, and in New Jersey of 545.

In 1840, when Harrison ran against Van Buren, there was a difference in the vote in Maine of only 411 in Michigan of 1,835, in Pennsylvania of 1,345 in a total vote of 287,097, and in Virginia of 1,392. Between Clay and Polk in 1844 there were differences in Louisiana of 701 votes, in New Jersey 823, and in Tennessee, Polk's home, Clay led him by just 113 votes. In 1848, between Taylor and Cass, the difference between votes for the two was, in Alabama 981, in Delaware 523, in Iowa 1,009, in Mississippi 615, and in Virginia 1,462.

The race of Pierce against Scott in 1852 was correspondingly close in some states, the advantage being, in Delaware only 25 votes, in Louisiana 1,392, in North Carolina 686, and in Tennessee 1,880. In the memorable and remarkable contest of 1860 Lincoln only had 657 votes the better of Douglass in California. In 1864 McClellan got only 612 more votes than Lincoln in Delaware. In California, in 1868, Grant received but 506 more votes than Seymour, and in Oregon but 164 majority. In 1872 again, between Greeley and Grant, Delaware held her party votes within 909 of each other.

**WORK WELL WIN.**

The six months' development of Mcintosh county shows what may be accomplished by the skillful and persistent efforts of a few men. Six months ago not a township in the county had been surveyed, and its broad prairies were the home of the native wild animals as completely as when Columbus discovered this continent. To the untiring zeal of H. J. Whitley and S. D. McNeal, both energetic real estate men of this city, the present development is largely due, and they have great reason to be proud of what has been accomplished. Those men are no novices at building up communities. Witness what they did for Prospect Place, in this city, and for the city of Steele and Kidder county and other localities on the Northern Pacific road in the last two years. The TRIBUNE is informed that in addition to their Bismarck office, these gentlemen intend to open offices in St. Paul and Chicago for

the purpose of interest the development of Bismarck, Steele and Hoskins and inducing settlers to locate in the country surrounding those places in which they are largely interested. These men are not satisfied to sit down in the office and wait for arrivals, but will visit many localities this winter to induce men of means to assist in making this country what its advantages entitle it to be, "The garden of the northwest."

**THE DAILY TRIBUNE**  
The report of President Green to the directors of the Western Union Telegraph company, evidences the immensity of the telegraph service and the unparalleled strength, and we may say, monopoly of the company. The capital stock of the company is \$80,000,000, of which \$20,000 and over belongs to and is in the treasury, of the company. The report shows that during the year ending June 30, 1884, the company's revenues were \$19,632,939, and the expenses \$13,022,503, leaving nearly \$6,000,000 net profit to be distributed among the stockholders. The company has paid its stockholders the enormous sum of \$39,130,704 dividends in the past eighteen years, \$18,000,000 of which has been paid during the past three and one-half years. The company now has 145,037 miles of poles and cables, 450,571 miles of wire, 13,761 offices, and has sent during its existence 42,076,226 messages. The Western Union has swallowed up all rivals and is a perfect whale among gigantic corporations. Under the management of prudent Greene the company has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of the stockholders. When Mr. Greene is assisted by such lieutenants as Thomas Eckert, general manager, and Superintendent McMichaels, of the northwestern circuit, it is not surprising that the great machine runs easily, noiselessly and profitably.

The Washburn Times comes out with a big home-made rooster, and well it may. The Washburn fellows got there in exceedingly good shape, and as none of the boys have appeared in Bismarck since, it is presumed they are celebrating the victory still. Messrs. Veeder and Satterlund have done more toward developing and advertising McLean county than all other residents in the county combined. They have a townsite and for all they have done for the people of that region they are certainly entitled to what little prestige a court house may give the young town. Veeder and Satterlund are former residents of Burleigh county, and made up of that sort of material that generally "gets there." The TRIBUNE also rejoices that its old time friend Maze has been overwhelmingly endorsed for register of deeds. Considering the fact that Mr. Maze ran against one of the best and most capable young men in the county, Mr. McGilivray, and was successful, with 75 votes to spare, is proof conclusive that he is popular in the minds of the masses. McLean county is to be congratulated upon the election of a good set of officers, which is saying nothing against the defeated candidates

Dr. Collins, defeated candidate for the council in the Grand Forks district, dies hard. The Plaindealer of the 8th says: "Every hour in the day, some one who was so intensely interested in the election of Collins, will assert that he is elected, and that Mr. Walsh is defeated. As a great many come to the Plaindealer to inquire as to the truth or falsity of the reports, we will explain right here, that Geo. H. Walsh is elected, will receive his certificate, take his seat and represent the Eleventh district in the next legislature, without any equivocation, or any trouble whatever. Furthermore that he has carried every county in the district, and the whole district by between 400 and 500 majority. All talk of contests is bluster gotten up to cover the humiliating defeat. Let none be disturbed over the unfounded claims of the men who so ardently desired to see Mr. Walsh defeated. Mr. Walsh is elected.

REGISTER REA, of the land office at Bismarck, who, as the TRIBUNE has previously stated, is entitled to the credit sometimes given Delegate Raymond, for the opening of the Fort Rice reservation and other legislation of benefit to the Dakota settlers, is now agitating the \$1.25 land scheme. He wants the question agitated with a view of getting such legislation this winter as will make the price of government land inside the railroad grant \$1.25 per acre, instead of \$2.50. This is certainly the most important matter to settlers on the Missouri slope that will come up in congress this winter, and if the bill is passed, the TRIBUNE wishes to say now that to Register Ray, more than to Delegate Raymond, will be due the credit. Mr. Rea will canvass the district in behalf of this question, and is announced to speak at Dickinson, Saturday evening, the 15th inst. The Dickinson Press bears a full house.

DISTRICT court Sixth judicial district, in and for the First subdivision of said district, consisting of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Stevens, McLean, Sheridan, Wells, DeSmet, McHenry, Rollette, Bottineau, Weyauwata, Renville, Mountrail, Flannery, Wynn, Buftord, began Tuesday, Hon. W. H. Francis, presiding. The calendar shows an unusually large number of civil actions, but only a few of great importance. There are few

criminal cases, the chief being the Magill homicide case. There are thirty-three cases continued from last term and fifty-five new cases. The officers of the court are Geo. P. Flannery, district attorney; E. N. Corey, clerk; James A. Haight, deputy clerk; Frank La Wall, official stenographer; Alexander McKenzie, sheriff; E. S. Neal, deputy sheriff; L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff; Geo. H. Chadwick, bailiff. The roll of attorneys is as follows:

William Thompson,	E A Williams,
Geo P Flannery,	John A. Steyell,
John E Garland,	Frank B Allen,
John C Holleback,	J K Wetherby,
James A Haight,	David Stewart,
Geo T Webster,	M J Edgerly,
G I Fort,	Thos J Mitchell,
W E Wright,	W H Winchester,
Frank V Barnes,	C B Little,
L O Wilson,	O P M Jamison,
A D Gray,	J P Fort,
A N McGindley,	Isaac Ross,
Geo W Newton,	Almond G Gray,
E T Herrick,	F H Register,
S D McNeal,	C N Hunt,
E A Leavenworth,	F M Hosier,
H F Wogan,	Wilma Hatch,
H F Armstrong,	E L McCune,
Wm F Perkins,	D O Preston,
W B Tebbets,	Richard H Johnson,
	M T O'Connor.

JORGEN NELSON, alias George Rhude, was in the city Tuesday proclaiming that the election in McLean county was a farce. Considering that Washburn received within three votes of two thirds of all the votes cast in the county for county seat, and that this man Rhude is a man who, since he left his native country, Norway, has changed his name and denied his country, the public will be slow in becoming convinced that the election was a farce. The truth of the matter is, this man Jorgen Nelson, alias Rhude, is disappointed, in that Washburn, the county seat, was not located on his land about half a mile below the successful townsite. He has been a stumbling block to the prosperity of McLean county ever since the county has been organized. His head is sore and his heart is bad. It would be well for Nelson, alias Rhude, to hunt a gopher hole somewhere and disappear.

ACCORDING to section 9, chapter 3, of the revised statutes, Messrs. Mellon and Johnson, the newly elected county commissioners, will, upon receiving their certificates of election Saturday, immediately qualify and enter upon the duties of their office. Section 9 provides that the regular term of office begins on the first Monday of January next succeeding election. But if the office to which he was elected be vacant at the time of election, even if he was not elected to fill a vacancy, he shall forthwith qualify and enter upon the duties of his office. It has been held unless the parties qualify within ten days, the office is declared vacant; and the official elected cannot afterwards perform the duties.

THE IMPORTANCE of the Roller Mills to Bismarck cannot be over-estimated. It saves the merchants thousands of dollars, which, but for the mill, they would have invested in carrying stocks of flour. The farmers get higher prices for their grain, and instead of Bismarck being an importer, it becomes an exporter of flour. The mills make Bismarck a center. Even from west of the river farmers are driving to Bismarck with their wheat. The Mandan Pioneer, of Friday last, says: "Some farmers are on the way from Richardson to Bismarck with wheat to sell at the mill there. They prefer hauling it by team to sending it by railroad and paying freight charges."

JAMESTOWN ALERT: Somebody in Jamestown whose language clearly shows that he was in sympathy with the bolting scheme in this county wrote to the Mandan Pioneer purporting to give the situation, and with the evident purpose of injuring the cause of Mr. Nickeus in Morton county. It was not published, however, until the evening of the election; and failed of its intended effect. The bolting record of those fellows will be a Banquo's ghost to them at sometime in the future when they will wish it had been forgotten. They are on record.

THE FOLLOWING is sent out from Elk Point with the request that the press of the territory give it circulation:

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

ELK POINT, DAK., Oct. 24, 1884.  
It is greatly desired that the name, county, regiment and postoffice address of every ex-soldier in Dakota, not connected with the G. A. R., should be on file in this office. Will the comrades aid in this work? Send by postal card, stating plainly name, company, regiment and postoffice address. WALTER L. Himes, Sec'y S. & S. Ass'n of Dak.

THE Minneapolis Tribune raises a question of citizenship that may bother Mr. Cleveland, even if he should be declared president elect. The Tribune says: "A very serious obstacle to the democratic party. The requirement of the constitution is that the president must be a native-born citizen of the United States. Mr. Cleveland was born in New Jersey.

THE PIONEER justified its own course and the course of Morton county republicans by the fact that out of 1,000 votes cast, Bellows, democrat, received, 681. Supposing he had received every vote in

Morton county, he could not have been elected. How, then, can the Pioneer figure out that any particular advantage is to accrue republicans who go back on their ticket and their friends in other parts of the district?

MR. BELLows of Morton county may be an excellent gentleman, and the TRIBUNE knows that he is, but that does not excuse the republicans of Morton county for their action in deserting the party and cutting Mr. Richardson. They should have known that to elect a democrat in a district so overwhelmingly republican as this is an impossibility. It would have been much more to the credit of Morton county republicans to have stood by the nominees of the convention, in which event said nominees would have been under some obligations to said alleged republicans. There seems to have been, however, 287 good republicans in Morton county.

MR. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, 3 Park Row, New York, the well known advertising agent, makes the following truthful remarks in the New York Tribune, October 4th, regarding newspaper advertising:

The newspaper is so comprehensive in its scope, so universal in administering to the wants of all classes, and of every occupation in life; it brings, as it were, the financial and commercial markets of the world to our counting rooms, so that it may be truly said that a good advertisement in a widely circulated newspaper is the beat of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary, who goes after business early and late, who accosts the merchant in his store, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the cultivated woman at the family fireside, who can be in a thousand places at once, and address a million of people each day, saying only the best thing at the right time and in the best manner.

Now the typical salesman talks only about his own business in his own interest, and if in a crowd, he must, in order to secure a hearing, be more conspicuous than his competitors, and at all times he must be as attractive as possible. The work involves intelligence, a good deal of ingenuity, and original and ready resource to make the stale matter of yesterday fresh and inviting today. This is the kind of newspaper advertising that it pays to do, and that we undertake to do." Advertisers should send for E. Duncan Sniffen's Advertisers' Reference Book, 1884, as it is full of valuable information about leading newspapers; their circulation, rates, etc., etc.

JUST think of it. The legislature of the great republican state of Illinois a tie on joint ballot, and this with Dick Oglesby, one of the most popular candidates for governor, and John A. Logan, candidate for vice-president. It matters not whether Cleveland or Blaine is elected, the fact has been demonstrated that the country is rapidly becoming anti-republican if not democratic.

ACCORDING to the Yankton Press and Dakotain, Jerauld county gives Wagner 600 majority over Ziebach and settles the contest between these gentlemen in favor of Mr. Wagner by about 300 majority. If this be true, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Washabaugh, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Nickens, and Mr. Williams will be the only members of the legislature who were members of the last session.

A LOCAL politician of the democratic persuasion, prophesies that Cleveland's cabinet will be made up as follows: Bayard, secretary of state; Slocum, secretary of war; Thurman, secretary of the interior; Randall, secretary of the treasury; Porter, secretary of the navy; Curtis, postmaster general; Wise, (Va.) attorney general.

BISMARCK's mayor and council are to be congratulated upon the prompt action taken in the matter of grading the streets, extending sidewalks and otherwise beautifying and improving the thoroughfares of the city. It is these improvements that make of Bismarck a beautiful city and a growing metropolis.

NO SOONER does the news get out that Cleveland is probably Mr. Arthur's successor than the wires are laden with reports of earthquakes, dynamite and powderhouse explosions and other dire disasters. If all this comes from Mr. Cleveland's election what may not be expected when the inauguration day comes.

THE THANKSGIVING proclamation of Governor Pierce appears elsewhere in this paper. It is thus especially alluded to because of its dissimilarity to previous documents of this nature. It is the quintessence of mature thought and a perfect literary gem.

UNCLE JOHN VAN DEUSEN, of Tappen, worked like a hero for Steele and the legislative ticket, notwithstanding the boasts of Steele's enemies in Dawson and other places that he would not. Mr. Van Deuseen is a man who follows the dictations of his own mind and can always be counted upon as true blue.

AMONG the old time sheriffs elected along the line in Janks of Grand Forks, McKeon of Stutsman, Stoddard of LaMoure, Haggart of Cass, McKenzie of Bismarck. All stalwarts.

Shake bay, shake!—Fargo Republican.

And the Argus might have added George Harmon of Mandan, one of the cleverest of the lot.

THE YELLOWSTONE Journal speaks of Henry Watterson's recent speech as "Waterson's Walk." The TRIBUNE does not look at it in this light. The speech of Mr. Watterson was a fine piece of rhetoric, and one of the fairest and most

statesmenlike ever made south of Mason and Dixon's line.

**NEWS COMMENTS.**

PATTI has secured a divorce from her husband.

THE white plug hats are disappearing in the east.

THE election in New York costs the city \$157,640.

THE next house of representatives will probably stand, democrats, 184, republicans, 140.

CHICAGO TIMES: Both roosters have had a fine chance to crow, but the rooster that crows last crows best.

THE wife of Congressional Delegate Raymond, of Dakota, is an invalid and unable to take part in Washington society.

HORACE GREELEY never said "Good morning," or "Good evening," "How do you do?" "Good bye," or inquired after anybody's health.

A YOUNG Louisville man left his father's house in anger five years ago and has not been heard from. A fortune of \$50,000 left by his father now awaits him.

CHINA MAIL: To those who take alive or bring in the head of high officer of the enemy (seven-striped-officer) will receive for every one such officer, taken or killed, \$5,000.

VALLY CITY TIMES: November 8 farmers are plowing in Dakota and the Sheyenne valley in the midst of the mildest and most pleasant Indian summer weather without a flake of snow on the ground.

BURLINGTON FREE PRESS: Thirteen young ladies of Newark, New Jersey, have pledged themselves not to kiss young men who use tobacco. The remaining twelve hundred and fifteen girls will continue to kiss anybody they get a chance to.

IT is said that Mr. Blaine has remained at home every moment since his return to Augusta, except when he has gone out to walk, and has been so self-possessed, cheerful and agreeable, so entirely himself, as to excite surprise in all who have been near him during those trying days.

FARGO ARG

## District Court.

Court convened Tuesday with a large attendance, Judge Francis presiding. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The court room presented a very neat and dignified appearance, having been carpeted and otherwise adorned, while the chairs and general furnishings of the room are new and elegant.

Presiding, Wm. Francis, judge; E. N. Corey, clerk; J. A. Haight, deputy clerk; George P. Flannery, district attorney; Alex. McKenzie, sheriff; E. S. Neal and L. N. Griffin, deputies; E. L. Haynes, bailiff.

Owing to the illness of Frank Le Wall, E. A. Maglone acted as official stenographer. On motion, Richard M. Johnson and Wm. T. Perkins were admitted to the bar.

The following committee was appointed to examine applicants for admission: J. E. Carland, John C. Hollenbeck and Isaac Rose.

The following grand jury were empanelled: W. B. Watson, appointed foreman; Adam Mann, James C. Bushby, Frank E. Stone, Amos Northrup, Wm. Van Hosten, Walter Breen, Wm. A. Dillon, Henry E. Falconer, Thomas Richards, Samuel B. Lawrence, Jas. H. Marshall, M. Eppinger, Janis S. W. Clarke, M. J. Halloran and L. C. Waller.

The judge then charged the jury as appears below.

Leonard Lucas and Jos. M. Edgerly were appointed additional bailiffs.

On the regular call of the calendar the following numbered cases were set for trial today: 4, 25, 32, 34, 35, 45, 72, 74, 75, 78.

John Strathern and Wm. L. Bonefield were admitted to full citizenship.

P. R. Smith, who had been heretofore required to give bonds to keep the peace until the opening of this court, was arraigned and waived examination, whereupon the court ordered that he give a bond of \$1,000, with three good and sufficient sureties thereon, for one year, which bond was given and filed.

## THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: A grand jury, especially in a new and rapidly developing country, occupies an honorable and highly responsible position.

The grand jury system is intended for the protection of private and public rights and interests in the vindication and enforcement of law and order, and the consequent safety and welfare of society.

You at this time represent the body of the people in and for the first judicial subdivision of the, the sixth judicial district of the territory of Dakota, and in their behalf, you are called upon to discharge the important duties committed to and devolving upon you.

The duty of each one of you is clearly expressed in the oath which you have just severally taken.

You are, each, to diligently inquire into, and true presentment make, of all public offenses against this territory, committed or triable within the subdivision, of which you shall have or can obtain legal evidence.

You are to keep your own counsel and that of your fellows and of the territory, and you are to decide, except when required in the due course of judicial proceedings, the testimony of any witness examined before you, nor anything which you or any other grand juror, may have said, nor the manner in which you, or any other grand juror, may have voted on any matter before you.

You are to present no person through malice, hatred or ill will, nor leave any unrepresented through fear, favor or affection; or for any reward, or the promise or hope thereof; but in all your presentments or indictments, you are to present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding.

Each grand juror, who keeps this oath, can not fail in the performance of his duty.

You are not to try any offense. That duty belongs to the court and the petit jury. But, as received by the state, you are to inquire into all public offenses criminal in their nature committed or triable in this subdivision, and present them to the court, either by presentment, or indictment or accusation, in writing.

It is further provided, by territorial statute, that you are not bound to bear evidence for the defendant, but it is your duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to you, and when you have reason to believe that there is other evidence, you may, by and with the consent of the district attorney, order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose the district attorney may issue process for the procurement of the witnesses.

Should you experience any difficulty or be hindered in the production of any witness before you, in any case, or with regard to any matter you may desire to investigate, you will at once, as a body or as individual members of the grand jury, apply to the court.

When you have inquired into any offense, you should, in the language of the code, find an indictment, when all the evidence before you taken together, is such as in your judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by the trial or petit jury. The law gives to a defendant full opportunity to make the explanation or contradiction on a trial, after arraignment in court.

You are not only to inquire in to all such matters as may be formally brought before you, but if any one of you knows or has reason to believe that a public offense has been committed in this county, or in the judicial subdivision, you must state the same to your fellow jurors, and the grand jury must investigate it.

In addition to the general provision, making it your duty to inquire into all public offenses committed or triable in this judicial subdivision, it is enacted, in the code of criminal procedure that the grand jury must not, except in the case of treason, felony or breach of the peace, be compelled to answer any question put to it.

The transcript of the city justice, and the return of the coroner are filed in the office of E. N. C. Rey, clerk of the district court.

This case should receive such consideration and such action should be taken by you therein as the gravity of the offense charged calls for.

November 2, 1884, one of our citizens, Thomas H. Collins, a member of the Burleigh county bar, was violently attacked and seriously beaten with clubs in a public street, by one Patrick R. Smith, against the justice and good order generally prevailing in the city of Bismarck, and fatal blows seem only to have been prevented by timely interference.

You will also take such action in this case as the facts may warrant.

There are those in our midst who seem not to respect or value the lives or persons of others, but consider them proper subjects for brutal attacks or destruction, upon slight or no provocation.

The good of the community and the welfare of each individual as well as a proper regard for the reputation of Bismarck and the county of Burleigh, and the protection of private, social and business interests alike demand that this should not be longer tolerated, but be stamped out by the weight of public opinion, and the fearless administration of law and justice.

The life and person of every citizen should be held as sacred and safe in this part of the territory of Dakota as in any portion of the extensive area covered by the constitution and laws of the United States.

I trust you, gentlemen of the grand jury, will labor with the court to this end, and thus merit the confidence and approbation of your fellow citizens.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, Judge.

November 11, 1884

Adjourned until Wednesday at 9 o'clock a.m.

Court convened at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with an interested crowd of spectators and a fair representation of the attorneys of the city and district.

The sheriff returned the following named persons as additional petit jurors: Joseph Woods, Walker W. Bigelow, C. W. Wagner, Thomas White, Frank Friby, William S. Moorhouse, E. A. Lilly, Shed F. Lambert, William McGillis, Joseph Holloran, Fred Barry, P. F. Malloy, J. A. Baker, M. McKenzie.

Michael Saul was admitted to full citizenship.

In the case of Henry F. Miller vs. Leonard Lucas, judgment for plaintiff was rendered for the amount claimed in the complaint. The case was settled by consent of both parties.

Charles H. Howell was admitted to practice law in the courts of the territory.

The case of Thomas H. Collins vs. J. W. Reynolds was next called. This action is brought by Mr. Collins for the collection of \$7500.

each term of said court, to lay before the grand jury and all rules, plates and regulations established by the district judge, relating to county, state and prison discipline, which shall be in force.

The court is informed that no such rules, plates or regulations have been established, but this matter will receive early attention.

You will be furnished with a list of the names of all persons licensed to sell liquor, and you should thoroughly attend to all infractions of the law as to the sale of liquor without license, and also as to the keeping of houses of ill fame. These evils, which are the prolific source of crime and debauchery, should be kept strictly within the letter and restriction of the laws made for their regulation.

No one, except yourselves, the district attorney and a witness actually being examined, must be present at any of your sessions. And when you consider a case, or express your opinions, or vote upon any matter, no person at all must be in the room, or in any sense present, except the members of the grand jury.

The direction of law must be fully carried out, and you are to do your duty.

Facilities will be afforded you for inspecting all papers, books, documents and records, and your early attention to important cases will expedite the business of the term.

In considering any charge, either for presentment, indictment or accusation, you can only evidence given by witnesses sworn before you, or furnished by legal documentary evidence, and at least twelve of your number must concur in a finding.

All your proceedings you must act upon the principle that the law is no respecter of persons, and that your sole business is to ascertain what, if any, offense has been committed, and by whom, without the slightest regard to the name, rank, social, moral or financial standing of the person accused, in each case.

The jail register of the Burleigh county jail shows that the following persons charged with crime, are out on bail, or in custody, with the date of their commitment and the charge upon which they were committed, namely:

ON BAIL.

John O'Brien, April 18, 1884, grand larceny; Jerry Jeffries, April 11, 1884, grand larceny; George Brown, April 18, 1884, burglary.

Wm. Cranmer, April 18, 1884, burglary.

C. B. Davis, April 18, 1884, grand larceny.

Edwin Hedge, June 5, 1884, grand larceny.

Johnson C. Ansley June 2, 1884, assault with intent to kill.

Also one person charged with keeping a disorderly house.

IN CUSTODY.

John Hayes, April 2, 1884, burglary.

Michael Dasy, May 18, 1884, grand larceny.

William Gibson, May 18, 1884, g. and larceny.

John G. Moore, May 18, 1884, grand larceny.

William Davis, July 4, 1884, assault with intent to kill.

Patrick Flynn, July 5, 1884, grand larceny.

Jones McPettingill, July 5, 1884, assault with intent to commit rape.

Fred Johnson, September 28, 1884, horse stealing.

Frank Taylor, Oct. 17, 1884, grand larceny.

Sidney Magill, Oct. 24, 1884, murder.

Johnson C. Ansley is charged with shooting George W. Gibbs, at the city of Bismarck, June 18, 1884, with a pistol.

Ansley was taken before a magistrate and committed on intent to kill, and held to await the result of the wound inflicted upon Gibbs, the magistrate rightly refusing to admit said Ansley to bail until the physicians attending the wounded man should conclude and testify that he was fit to stand trial.

Patrick Flynn, July 5, 1884, grand larceny.

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## TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure  
CONTAIN AMMONIA.

## THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then  
remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be re-  
quired to detect the presence of ammonia.DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.  
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has  
stood the consumers' reliable test.

## THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
MAKERS OFDr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,  
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, andDr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems  
For Light, Healthy Bread. The Best Dry Hop  
Yeast in the World.FOR SALE BY GROCERS.  
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD

The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread  
raised by this yeast is light, white and whole-  
some like our grandmother's delicious bread.

## CROTERS SELL THEM.

PREPARED BY THE  
Price Baking Powder Co.,  
Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,  
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

HUSTETER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS

## By Telegraph

## The Feeling At Blaine's Home.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 7.—The latest advices received here from New York are to the effect that the republican committee, state and national, after careful examination of the whole ground, are satisfied that the state has gone for Blaine and Logan. They say the correct count will show a small republican plurality and that they have taken steps to establish the fact. Mr. Blaine's residence was crowded all day; many prominent citizens from distant parts of the state are arriving. The interest in the result in New York is growing deeper every hour. This afternoon Blaine talked freely about the situation. He said to a distinguished citizen of Maine: "I feel entirely confident that the honest vote of New York without change or manipulation, will show a plurality for the republican electors of not less than 1,500 votes. I do not speak idly, but from the most accurate data, carefully furnished me from the most competent sources." Mr. Blaine added that the dispatch of Gen. Daniel Manning published yesterday contained the most arrogant and offensive threat to control the election returns in the interest of the democratic ticket ever made in any northern state, and equalled the worst bulldozing proclamations ever issued in the south. He thought its effect would be to arouse the law abiding citizens of New York, who cannot afford to have their state reduced to the level of lawlessness prevailing in South Carolina and Mississippi. The gentleman asked Mr. Blaine if he felt much disappointed over the possible prospect of losing the presidency, "I do not feel so in any personal sense, but profoundly so on account of the vast national interest depending on the result. I feel great pride that no imputation of fraud has ever been seriously uttered against the members of the republican party in any state or district. I do not believe the American people will accept a fraudulent result; the republicans have carried the northern states by more than 300,000 majority, and they do not propose to have the leading state taken from them by fraud."

## Democratic Bluster.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The following address has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, No. 11 West Twenty-fourth street, NEW YORK November 7, 1884:

To the people of the United States: There can be no longer any question concerning the actual result of the presidential election; Governor Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have a majority of eighteen in the electoral college. It is not worth while for our adversaries to claim the electoral vote of the state of New York as it is abundantly certain that the returns of the proper officers of election on the night of the fourth of November showed a decisive plurality in the state for the electors supporting Cleveland and Hendricks. If any different or altered returns are now being prepared, or are promulgated, they are corrupt fabrications and the men aiding or abetting the masking of such reports are criminals. It is not expected that you will tamely submit to the machinations of such men; let them understand that you will not. Recognize, at noon tomorrow, throughout the United States the actual election of Cleveland and Hendricks, by firing national salutes. Meet tomorrow night throughout the country and express your opinion in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. The men of New York are resolved not to submit to the gross outrage attempted to be perpetrated upon their rights and will speak for themselves. [Signed.]

WILLIAM H. BARNUM,  
Chairman National Democratic Committee.  
A. P. GORMAN,  
Chairman National Executive Committee.

## Shall Insist Upon Their Rights

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The republican national committee deny that Mr. Blaine is coming to New York for a conference with them. They say they have no means of determining the result in this state except the election district returns, and that they will only take such steps as may be necessary to protect the party's interest during the progress of the count, and that to this end counsel will appear before the county canvassing boards next Tuesday. The committee say they want fair play and what the law allows, in the determination of the result, by those authorized to pass upon the returns, and this, as a matter of course, they are bound to insist upon.

## Rumors of Arrests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Rumors are current late tonight that John J. Davenport and John J. O'Brien have been arrested for alleged tampering with election returns. Mr. O'Brien was seen later and denied that he had been arrested. He said he understood he had been indicted by the grand jury and he expected to be taken into custody in a day or two. Davenport is United States commissioner and O'Brien is chairman of the republican county committee and chief of the bureau of elections.

## They Cheered for Blaine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—While a crowd of people were cheering last night in Brooklyn for Cleveland and Hendricks, Patrick Bray, inspector of sewers, and Patrick Cunningham a car driver cheered for Blaine and Logan. They were set upon by a crowd and both stabbed. Bray's wounds are fatal. No arrests.

## The Next Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Herald gives the following as the complexion of the next house of representatives. Democrats, 185; republicans, 138; people's party, 2; democratic major, 45.

## 1,600 For Blaine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Gen. Fessenden, from the balcony of Fifth Avenue hotel tonight said "Blaine has 1,600 plurality in this state." There is great excitement.

## Firing Salutes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Brooklyn fired 100 guns and had a great torchlight procession celebrating the election of Cleveland. Several other towns fired salutes.

## They Want Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The national democratic committee has issued the following address: "The national democratic committee has taken very active measures to insure a fair and prompt return in all deputed and doubtful districts; counsel are employed to watch the official canvass and arrangements are made to insure the transmission of correct news all over the country. To meet the expenses of this action, which are necessarily heavy friends in various sections are starting subscriptions. Money will be thank fully received by the national committee and any aid of this nature to assist in enforcing the

popular will, should, to be effective, be promptly rendered.

## What John Kelly Says.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Star says: Hundreds of telegrams have been received from all over the country enquiring the views of Mr. Kelly on the election and especially asking his opinion on New York state. In response to these inquiries Mr. Kelly sent the following statement:

The figures show a total vote for Cleveland and Blaine of 1,104,615, and a plurality for Cleveland of 1,150. The Albany, New York, Evening Journal concedes this, and I am of the opinion that the counties, when canvassed by the board of superintendents on Tuesday next, will show an increase over the Journal's figures. The national democratic committee's figures are 1,300 for Cleveland, and as their statement is based on positive information, I have no doubt of Governor Cleveland's election, although the people will be kept in suspense until the official canvass can assure them positively of the result. The means taken to count the facts by those having charge of the vote cast in several of the election districts of the state of New York indicate that efforts have been made to tamper with the returns, but the vigilance of the democratic national committee has prevented it. You can rely on these figures, as I have the assurance that they are accurate and that the state canvas will find them correct, or nearly so; and if there are reductions the number will not be sufficient to defeat Cleveland's election. [Signed.]

JOHN KELLY.

## A Fair Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon says: "It seems generally agreed today by law abiding citizens, that the official vote must be awaited before the question of the New York vote can be settled. There was no disposition on the part of republicans to deny the claims advanced by the democrats. The republican position was thus simply stated: 'The largest vote ever cast in New York has been polled; it exceeds 1,500,000, and out of this immense number of ballots, deposited in boxes in sixty counties, it is contended that a plurality of less than 500 votes has been given. Mr. Blaine's friends do not claim an excess of that figure nor do Mr. Cleveland's. The question is, who received this plurality? Thus far, unofficial figures have failed to satisfactorily demonstrate. Both sides have insisted that the other was beaten and the great body of the people will have none of such decision. The question will go to the body that has been legally constituted for just such purposes, and happily that body is one in which every fair and reasonable man has the profoundest confidence." This is the situation to day and it is one that will be maintained until the question is settled in an official manner, and to that no objection can be made by any man who has the welfare of his country at heart."

## An Important Find.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Secretary Fessenden, of the republican national committee this afternoon had a conversation at police headquarters with John J. O'Brien and President French, of the police department, and at its conclusion telephoned to Elkins and George Bliss, or any others who might be at republican headquarters, to come down at once to police headquarters something of great importance demanded their immediate attention. It is stated that mistakes had been found in the twenty-fourth assembly district and Westchester county, which, when corrected, will give 400 votes in favor of Blaine.

## The Proper Spirit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following address was issued by the republican national committee this evening:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1884.

The republican national committee are taking the most careful and thorough measures to ascertain error, if any have been made, and frauds, if any have been committed, in the returns of the state election in the state of New York. If Mr. Cleveland shall be found to have had a plurality of only one vote a prompt quiescence will follow from the republicans of the United States, and if Mr. Blaine shall be found to have a plurality of only one vote the present acquiescence will be expected from the democrats of the United States. The belief of this committee, founded up on investigation, is that Mr. Blaine has a plurality of several hundred votes, and if that be so every honest man will demand that it be officially declared. Until the official declaration shall be made, we ask the public to unite with us in an honorable effort to secure a perfectly fair count. Purity in elections is the only safety for republican institutions. [Signed.]

JONES, Chairman.

## That's What They Say.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Election excitement in Brooklyn has subsided and business has been resumed. The bulletin boards and telegraph offices are deserted and political banners have been furlled. The committee of democrats, who are comparing the returns of the presidential vote, completed their labors today. It was found that the two sets of returns agreed exactly.

## The Democratic Celebrations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—From all parts of the country come reports of meetings held tonight which the democratic national committee called through associated press last night. In speeches and resolutions all are in line with the meeting in New York. Illuminations are general in the south.

## Bets Being Paid.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—At the request of the democratic state committee, John Kelly ordered a salute of 100 guns fired in front of Taxman hall at 12 o'clock today. The excitement of the election has now subsided very much in the city and most of the special bulletin boards in front of newspaper offices have been removed. A small number of people gathered in front of Printing House square but there was nothing to read no one remained long. Bets on the election are being paid by Wall street men who bet on Blaine, and business is returning to its normal condition.

## 218 Electoral Votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The national republican committee have issued the following:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1884.

To republicans of the country: We have carried New York and the official count will confirm it. Blaine and Logan have 218 electoral votes and are elected. [Signed.]

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary.

## Charges of Crookedness.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—A special from Hoosac Falls to the Telegram says the Butler men were all counted for Cleveland. The tickets were of the same size and thickness, and it is alleged by the Butler managers here that the same was done elsewhere.

## Vanderbilt Congratulates.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The following letter was received from William M. Vanderbilt:

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.—My Dear Sir—I congratulate you and the whole country upon your election to the presidency of the United States. You owe your election, in my judgment, to the fact that the people have believed you to be an honest man and not to any particular efforts of any faction; made by the republican and democratic party. The independent men who care more for good government than parties or individuals, have made you their choice, because they were convinced that your administration would not be for the benefit of any politician or favored persons, but for the interest of the whole people. This is just the result which is most desired. We have reached a time when party amounts to little, the country is above all, and wants an honest government by honest men. The belief that they will find this in you has caused your election.

Very truly yours, W. M. VANDERBILT.

## Louisville Gone Mad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—This has been a gala day for the largest demonstration ever seen in Louisville or the south. The city has been wildly enthusiastic and 10,000 people in uniform, carrying brooms and roosters, paraded the streets this afternoon, preceded by bands and artillery. The whole city turned out and a hundred thousand people witnessed the procession and rejoiced over the triumph of democracy. Tonight the procession is being repeated with the addition of fireworks and speeches. The Courier Journal building is the point of concentration, and the streets are blocked. Men, women and children have gone mad with joy, pent up for 28 years. The speakers are well known throughout the country, and to be noticed were the addresses of Gov. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. Henry Watterson, Col. Asher E. Garath, Hon. Ben S. Bobbitt and others. Mr. Watterson in his address said:

"I believe that the election of Mr. Blaine, and a new grant of power to the faction of which he is the chief, would have been the end of free and fair elections in the country. His defeat and its overthrow are guarantees that the republicans still live, that voters, not officeholders are masters of it; that the moral nature of the people is yet equal to great national emergencies and that this government, restored after a quarter century to the hands of those from whom it derives its being and for whom it exists, shall continue to be the bell tower and buttress of liberty and union, at once the source and repository of freedom and freemen all over the world, and not a machine of party, nor foot-ball of section, nor the exult in property of a privileged class, ruling by divine right other than that of the almighty dollar. I am the victim of modish political imagination but, in truth, if the mailed hand of monopoly, guided by the selfish, unfeeling purposes of party spirit, was ever to be loosed from the throat of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded though she was by weeping and helpless votaries of reform, the time has come when it seemed, should be wrought, I give thanks to God that it has been wrought, but I speak in no partisan interest nor vindictive temper. The republicans have been rescued from themselves and the day will come when they will, if they do not admit that a change of party was better than revolution. The democrats have been saved in spite of themselves, for many reverses had impaired their faith and subdued their courage, and they could not have achieved this victory but for the help they got from the independents. All men and a race of men will be gained by a thrifty, less costly and more accountable administration of affairs. As for myself I can truly say that I have had no private stake in the result. To me personally, the election of Grover Cleveland can bring nothing but embarrassments and discontents of state, of the responsibility to which, individually small as my may be, I have too much reason to fear that I shall prove inadequate. Twenty-five years I have been in opposition and for the first time I find myself of the winning side, and but for the belief that the ship of state has weathered the perilous headland that stood out across the line of its passage I should feel a most depressing sense of difficulties which this triumph imposes upon my political associates and party. In proportion to our triumph has been in the nature of Providence, can not fetch with it millennium ready made and to fit all wearers. The adage says 'it's a long lane that has no turning,' but twenty-four years of muddy lane as straight as a ramrod, not a crick anywhere, and hardly any sunshine; the devil in the rear pecking off the hindermost; that is the sort of lane we have been traveling. Well, it has come to an end at last, blessed the Lord, and we can step upon the terra firma of the nation's highway. Thereon we take up the road of march, right in the middle of the road today, and if they ever catch us in the bushes again they may swing us to the nearest sapling. The next time there is any foolishness in this country it will be on the north, not on the south side of the line.

## Wisconsin's Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—The returns from some of the senate and assembly districts of the state are yet incomplete, but enough is known to assure the republicans of a majority of 31 in the next legislature on joint ballot. In the senate, including the hold over senators, there will be twenty republicans and thirteen democrats, a republican gain of two; in the assembly there will be sixty-one republicans, thirty-eight democrats and one independent republican. All men and a race of men will be gained by a thrifty, less costly and more accountable administration of affairs. As for myself I can truly say that I have had no private stake in the result. To me personally, the election of Grover Cleveland can bring nothing but embarrassments and discontents of state, of the responsibility to which, individually small as my may be, I have too much reason to fear that I shall prove inadequate. Twenty-five years I have been in opposition and for the first time I find myself of the winning side, and but for the belief that the ship of state has weathered the perilous headland that stood out across the line of its passage I should feel a most depressing sense of difficulties which this triumph imposes upon my political associates and party. In proportion to our triumph has been in the nature of Providence, can not fetch with it millennium ready made and to fit all wearers. The adage says 'it's a long lane that has no turning,' but twenty-four years of muddy lane as straight as a ramrod, not a crick anywhere, and hardly any sunshine; the devil in the rear pecking off the hindermost; that is the sort of lane we have been traveling. Well, it has come to an end at last, blessed the Lord, and we can step upon the terra firma of the nation's highway. Thereon we take up the road of march, right in the middle of the road today, and if they ever catch us in the bushes again they may swing us to the nearest sapling. The next time there is any foolishness in this country it will be on the north, not on the south side of the line.

## Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The president issued the following proclamation:

The season is high when it is the yearly wont of this people to observe a day, appointed for this purpose by the president, as a special occasion for thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in recognition of the hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 27th of this present November, and I do recommend that throughout the land people come from their accustomed occupations and do the keep the holiday at their several homes and at their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay reverence and acknowledgment to the giver of all good for the countless blessings wherewith He has visited this nation.

## Not to Maria.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—Rev. Jas. McLeod, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of the city, and who formerly occupied the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at Buffalo, says he has it on good authority that Governor Cleveland will shortly be united in marriage with a young lady of Buffalo.

## Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—It is understood that Judge Advocate General Swain, who is to be tried by court martial on the 15th inst., will make objection to several members of the court, General Schofield, Terry, Murray, Rochester, and probably one or two others, on the ground that they are prejudiced, for reasons which his counsel will explain to the war department. Such a course will probably necessitate a further postponement of trial.

President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln and Attorney General Brewster returned to the city this evening. It is stated the president has determined to appoint Governor Schuyler Crosby first assistant postmaster general.

## Maud S. at Work.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—Mr. Robert Bonner arrived here on Thursday, superintended the shooting of Maud S. this forenoon and then directed that her trainer, W. W. Baer should give her two exercising miles, to keep her for a cup performance next week, should the Indian summer last. As the weather had been bad and the mare was short of work nothing great was anticipated. The time of the warming up mil. was 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Baer nodded for the word in the first score of the second attempt, and the first quarter was trotted in 33 seconds the half mile in 1:03 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the three quarters in 1:36 $\frac{1}{2}$  and the mile was finished good and strong in 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the fastest mil ever trotted in the state and a trotting mil. trotted in the month of November. The track was slow, it having rained last night, and after the performance Mr. Slade the engineer who built it and Mr. Hamilton Babby, editor of the Turf, Field and Farm, went around it with a tape line, owing to bad footing Maud S. was compelled to trot on the turns three feet from the rails, which made the mile not less than sixty feet longer; and all things considered the effort was a mile in 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## New North Carolina Went.

RALEIGH, Nov. 8.—The democratic majority in North Carolina is 25,000. The congressional delegation is one republican and eight democrats. The legislature is more than two-thirds democratic in both branches. MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—The next legislature will stand: senate, 20 republicans, 16 democrats; assembly, 61 republicans, 39 democrats; assembly, 61 republicans, 39 democrats; assembly, 61 republicans, 39 democrats.

## Crookedness in Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—The Free Press tonight has a report from Calumet county that the Butler voter in that county were not counted, and from this estimate have been made and it now claims that the present plurality will be materially reduced and the fusionists may secure the electoral votes.

## Celebrating in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Two hundred and nineteen guns were fired at noon in token of Cleveland's election. Tonight there is a monster mass meeting on the public square where 20,000 people of all ages, sexes and colors are assembled, in the light of two great bonfires.</p

